THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIX. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1859 NUMBER 273

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & GEORGE,

Proprietors of Terms.—In Advance.—Daily Journal $10 per annum; if not paid in advance, or within three months, Twelve Dollars. Tri-Weekly Journal $6 per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months, Seven Dollars. Weekly Journal $3 per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months, Four Dollars. Clubs.—Five Dollars.

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WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!
40,000 POUNDS Ed'n Southern Washed Wool in store and for sale by
THO. H. HUNT & CO.

Kerosene Oil!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
NO VARIATION FOR THE WINTER.
THE NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON, WHOLESALE.

The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the unrivalled brilliancy and great economy of this article for Lamps. Kept constantly on hand at the Depot, No. 2 Astor House, New York, and for sale by the Agents in the principal cities and towns throughout the United States.

Feb. 8, 1859.

Cost of materials of light.

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Price of the Oil per Gallon.	Quantity of Oil consumed per hour.	Cost of consumption per hour.
Kerosene	Kero sene	62	1.20	0 74
Kerosene	Large Wick	62	1.50	0 93
Whale Oil	Sperm	1 00	1.10	1 10
Lard Oil	Sperm	1 00	1.25	1 25
Sperm Oil	Sperm	2 00	1.25	2 50
Burning Fluid	Large Wick	1 50	1.50	2 25

Reliable orders from the Trade, by Mail or Telegraph, filled, on a price list to

AUSTENS, Agents,
93 Pearl Street, N. Y.

KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufactories' Prices of all the New York Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, Lamp and Burning Fluid Manufacturers and Jewelers in Europe.

N. B. KEROSENE is the trade-mark of the Kerosene Oil Company of the United States, and cannot be used in connection with any other oil.

oct8 d&m

SUNDRIES—150 bbls old Bourbon;
50 do do Rye;
100 bxs assorted Champagne;
50 do Claret;
50 do Brandy;
50 do Old Tom Gin;
50 do Hollands;
50 do Peach Brandy;
50 do Apple Brandy;
50 do do Peach and Honey;
1 hhd prime Old Rum;
50 bbls Scotch and Irish Whisky;
200 do Cordials, Liquors, &c.

Bourbon Cordials, Cherry, Cordials, Tobacco, &c.

For sale by
J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,
Nos. 29 and 31 Main street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SEINE, GILLING, & INDIA TWINES.

COTTON AND FLAX SEINE TWINE, 6 to 30 thread best quality.

GILLING TWINES, 200 lb bales, large assortment.

COTTON, FLAX, HEMP, and INDIA TWINES, for navigators, for sale by Bowling, Wire, Brush, and Cordage Manufacturers.

Tarred Manilla and Hemp Cordage.

Untarred Manilla and Hemp Rope.

Cotton, Flax, and Hemp Hose, Packings, Clothes, and Garden Lines, Fish Lines and Sash Cords.

Cotton and Hemp, and Cotton and Flax Sail Duck, Bagging, Carpet Chain, Seine Twine, Wicking, Batting, Candle Wicks, &c.

Twine and Thread Store, No. 25 to 28, two doors above Second street, and Depot of Twines, Nos. 27 and 29, Second street, between Main and Market.

Tarred Manilla and Hemp Rope, Bunting, Cotton Bale Rope, and Bagging.

Cotton Bale Rope for Sale.

Warehouse, Factory, and Depot, Nos. 25 to 29 Second street, between Main and Market.

Factory, Nos. 1 to 7 Water street.

Depot of Twines, Nos. 27 and 29 Second street.

Depot of Rope, Nos. 25 and 27 Second street.

Depot of Bagging, No. 29 Second street.

Depot of Cotton Bale Rope, No. 25 Second street.

Depot of Cotton Twine, No. 28 Second street.

Depot of Flax Twine, No. 28 Second street.

Depot of Hemp Twine, No. 28 Second street.

Depot of Gilling Twine, No. 28

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THIRD SERIES, BETWEEN SECOND AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBURNE'S PROPRIETORS.

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Weekly—Seven at $12. Fifteen at $25. Twenty at $30 each.

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Each square, first insertion $1 00
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☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising &c., see first column on first page.

MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1859.

☞ We have been trying for the last three or four weeks, as the readers of the Journal are aware, to get our neighbor of the Democrat to say expressly whether or not he approves the current doctrines of Douglas. Up to last Saturday he remained deaf and dumb to our most urgent appeals; in his paper of Saturday, however, he opens his mouth on the delicate subject. We invite attention to what he says.

On one of the two points to which we have been soliciting our neighbor's attention he delivers himself as follow:

The editor of the Journal wants to know if we really believe that slavery is a creature of local law, and exists only where the local law sanctions and establishes it. * * * * *

We never held this opinion, and don't now hold it. * * * Douglas doesn't hold this doctrine.

To clear up this point definitively it is necessary only to quote the following passage from Douglas's speech at Chicago on last month:

What becomes of this newly discovered doctrine that slavery exists everywhere by virtue of the Constitution of the United States? It is denied by the Constitution itself. *Every child who has ever read the instrument knows that slavery is the creature of local law, exists only where the local law sanctions and establishes it; and extinguishes as a Territory is a State within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution, slavery may exist in a Territory the same as in a State, under the laws thereof.*

Here, then, without further controversy, is the first point disposed of, it is at length a settled fact that the editor of the Democrat repudiates one of the two doctrines which constitute the basis and essence of Douglas's present position. This is no longer open even to doubt. Very well.

On the other point in question our neighbor says:

The editor further wants to know if the local governments may rightfully establish or prohibit slavery. As we are not the Supreme Court of the United States, we shall not deign to express an opinion on such a subject. The assumption that the Supreme Court has given any opinion on the point, has been shown to be without foundation. It has not a point in the case at bar, and the Chief Justice never touched it in his published opinion.

Douglas holds that a Territorial Legislature has power to control slave property; that they can exercise the same power over it that they can over other property, no more and no less. If they can exclude horses, lands, bank notes, or ardent spirits, they can exclude slaves. * * * We believe he is right. * * * * * * * *

Of one thing we are very certain: that Congress can make no laws for slavery in the Territories, or repeal any a Territory may make. Congress has just the power in a Territory that it has in a State.

It will be observed that our neighbor manifests a disposition to shirk this point. He says, modestly enough, that he is not the Supreme Court, and therefore doesn't feel called on to say positively by what he does believe. We are aware, that while the Supreme Court has not given any opinion on the point, and suggests the impression that he considers it very ill-mannered, in shocking bad taste, to speak before the Supreme Court speaks. Nevertheless, he ventures to own that he believes Douglas is right; in other words, to confess that the Local governments may rightfully exclude slavery. This at all events appears to be the import of his rather dubious humming and hawing. If we are wrong in our construction of his remarks he will of course correct us.

We can assure our neighbor, however, in advance, that he is chancefully mistaken if he supposes that the Supreme Court has given no opinion on the point. The bald and paltry quibbling of the patented essay in relation to this matter has excited universal disgust. Nothing more. No honest man, indeed, possessing a particle of candor, can regard the wretched perversion with anything short of utter loathing.

Mark the plain language of the Court on this head, neighbor. Referring to its own partial enumeration of the powers denied to the Federal Government by the Constitution, it says:

These powers, and others in relation to rights of person, which it is not necessary here to enumerate, are, in express and positive terms, denied to the General Government; and the rights of private property are guarded with equal care. Thus the rights of property are united with the rights of person, and placed on the same ground by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. And an act of Congress which deprives a citizen of the United States of his liberty or property, merely because he came himself or brought his property into a particular Territory of the United States, and who had committed no offence against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process of law.

* * * * * * * *

AND IF CONGRESS ITSELF CANNOT DO THIS—IF IT IS BEYOND THE POWER CONFERRED ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—IT WILL BE ADMITTED, WE PRESUME, THAT IT COULD NOT AUTHORIZE A TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE TO EXERCISE THEM. IT COULD CONFER NO POWER ON ANY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ESTABLISHED BY ITS AUTHORITY, TO VIOLATE THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Now, neighbor, what have you or what has any other Democrat to say to this? It seals the lips and it ought to crimson the cheeks of every one of you. By what means any man of conscience and of common sense, not under the blindest bondage, could, in the face of this emphatic and explicit language, assert, anecdotally or otherwise, that the Court gave no opinion respecting the power of a Territorial Government to exclude slavery, is a mystery to us, and we think it must be to most other people. Can our neighbor solve it? If he can, it must assuredly behooves him to do so.

In view of the language we have just quoted from the opinion of the Supreme Court, we are not at all astonished that our neighbor boggles a little in his endorsement of Douglas's theory of squatter sovereignty. It is about the right time and place for his scruples to appear, if he is ever to have any.

Of one thing, however, our neighbor says he is "very certain;" namely, that "Congress can make no laws for slavery in the Territories, or repeal any a Territory may make." That is to say, our neighbor is "very certain" that the creature is independent of and superior to the creator, the moment the creator has finished it.

Our neighbor, it may gratify the curious to know, has not always entertained this extremely absurd opinion. When some time in last March we pressed him on this confusing point, he said:

No one holds that Congress cannot interfere with slavery, in the legislation of the Territories; but that body shall not interfere with any fairly expressed will of the people there, in the sentiment of all the really conservative men of the country, North and South. This was the sentiment of 1850 and 1854.

Now our most steadfast and consistent neighbor declares that about the only thing connected with this whole question of which he is "very certain" is that "Congress can make no laws for slavery in the Territories or repeal any a Territory may make." In what a beautiful and luminous state of mind he must be on that subject, to be sure!

Our neighbor adds, by way of paraphrase, that "Congress has just the power in a Territory that it has in a State." As it follows from this speak ably preposterous assumption that the people of a Territory have just the power that the people of a State have, our neighbor, it terms out in the end, is after all "very certain," without exactly knowing it, that the people of a Territory may rightfully abolish or prohibit slavery. He, at last, thus indirectly yet unmistakably and unreservedly endorses the doctrine of Douglas on this point. He proves to be as certainly for Douglas on one point as he is against him on the other.

To sum up, accordingly, our neighbor, whilst rejecting the doctrine that "slavery is the creature of local law" and exists only where the local law sanctions and establishes it," accepts and approves the doctrine that the people of a Territory have a complete right to extirpate or exclude slavery. In other words, our astute neighbor believes that the slaveholder has a full and perfect right to carry his slave into a Territory but that the Territory has just as full and perfect a right to prohibit him from doing this very thing!

Douglas holds that the slaveholder has a right to carry his slave into a Territory if the Territory gives him permission to do so and not otherwise. He says that a Territory may lawfully treat the right of the slaveholder as a constitutional or conventional one, and he treats it as such himself; our neighbor of the Democrat, on the other hand, treats the right as absolute, but agrees with Douglas that a Territory may lawfully treat it as conventional, and of course abolish it at will. Our neighbor adopts Douglas's theory of squatter sovereignty, but dissents from his theory of the right of slave property; he denies that slavery is the creature of local law, but he admits that local law is the uncontrolled and rightful master of slavery's existence and of its destiny. In short, for the sake of ornament or something else, our neighbor keeps a set of principles of his own, but he draws his conclusion from the premises of Doug las.

Douglas and our neighbor, therefore, agree virtually on this whole subject; the only difference between them is that Douglas asserts a theory of the right of slave property which is consistent with their common view, whilst our neighbor shrinks from the assertion of this theory, either because he lacks the nerve or because he fails to perceive that the common view presupposes it. So far as squatter-sovereignty is concerned, our neighbor has finally gone over to Douglas theoretically as well as practically. He has screwed himself up to the pitch of asserting after his own fashion the right and constitutional justice of the thing as well as its inevitableness. Very well, we say again; we now know where to find him.

☞ Most persons in a city prefer living in a house separate from others, but some men and women like to live in a row—without being at all particular as to the pronunciation of the word.

☞ Whenever we see a dirty boy riding upon a great hog through the street, we cannot help thinking that he is backing a very near relative.

☞ We see that the editor of the Guardian, the Roman Catholic organ of this city, is very indignant at Bell because we resented his calling us a "rogue." He seems to have entertained no suspicion the gentlemen should feel the least resentment on account of the application of such terms to them. Perhaps he applies the term rogue to the devil. If so, we can see a large settlement of Fruit Trees, etc. comprising all of the most approved varieties now in cultivation, and offered to the Southern and Western trade. Some list healthy and correctly named trees and plants shall be sent out. Trees packed in the best manner, for which moderate charges will be made. Autumn is the most favourable time for transplanting. In planting an orchard of 2 acres, or more, the following will be found the most profitable list of marked to:

Early Harvest, 5; Red June, 5; Sweet Bough, 5; Striped June, 5; Black-hurn, 5; Red Bietheimer, 5; Baldwin, 10; Maiden's Blush, 5; Rambo, 10; Pennsylvania Redstreak, 10; Golden Pippin, 10; Bellflower, 10; New York Pippin, 10; Prior Red, 15; R. I. Greening, 5; Spitzenburgh, 10; English Russett, 5; Hope, 5; Limestone, 5; Northern spy, 15; Romanite, 10. A select list of trees, suitable, and wholesale rates, sent on application to J. D. BONBURANT,

Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, Louisville, Ky.

oct10 d1m6ck&w1m

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MEN'S Extra Fine Fresh Hats, of all colors and styles, the best qualities in the city, at

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C. C. CARY. ARTHUR PETER. E. S. CARY.

BEARGRASS NURSERIES.

WE inform our numerous friends and correspondents that we are now prepared, with a good stock of Trees of all kinds, Roses and Ornamental Plants, to supply their orders. We have increased and grown all the trees we offer for sale, and, as far as possible, they have been produced from bearing trees.

We hope to, and believe we shall, give general satisfaction to buyers, both in quality and prices. Trees delivered in the city on steamboats and railroads free of charge. Trees packed securely at actual cost.

Catalogue free. Orders solicited.

CARY, PETER, & CARY.

Nurseries seven miles from Louisville, near the Bardstown Turnpike.

oct10 dawd4w

EARLY application will secure two or three large and very pleasant rooms with board. A few day boarders can also find a well supplied table. Apply at the southeast corner of Market and Seventh streets. Entrance on Seventh street. oct10 d6*

MILLER'S SURFACE CONDENSER.—Within a few years past we have seen in the Scientific American descriptions of this apparatus, to be applied to steam engines, and have regarded it as a great improvement. We have now an opportunity of personally inspecting it, for one of them is in process of construction in our city at the foundery of Glover & Co., under the direction of Col. J. S. Holmes, of Texas, which is intended for the steamer Kentucky, and we obtain all who are interested in the use of steam to call and see it before it is completed, as the details of the invention can be more fully examined when they are in detached pieces. It is now eight or nine years since Miller's Surface Condensers were brought to public notice, since which time the apparatus has been much improved in giving a more perfect and equable action to the arrangement, the saving of fuel, and the avoidance of sudden expansion and contraction of the metal of the boiler. The condenser can be applied to any engine, and it entirely obviates the scaling from salt water and the deposits of mud or other impurities from our western rivers. All other place for condensation seem to yield to this surface action where the steam is condensed within tubes so as to form perfectly pure and fresh water, while the salt or muddy water is used only on the outer surface of the condensing tubes for cooling the steam and distilling it, as it were, to be returned to the boiler and used over and over again without loss. The fresh water by this arrangement is returned to the boiler at a high temperature without air or gas. The expansion, contraction, and vibration of the various matallic portions of the condenser which lead to straining and leakage and impair the purity of the distilled water are obviated, or rather equalized, by the position of the tubes. We cannot, without the aid of engravings, give any very plain description of the condenser. We all enclosed in a jacket of boiler iron four feet seven inches in length and depth and three feet eight inches wide. The exhaust steam passes into the top by numerous coils of pipe and is received upon a hollow iron case which bristles with seventeen hundred and fifty iron tubes seventeen inches in length, arranged on both sides of the bed case; among these it dispenses itself, and after condensation passes from the bottom to be forced back through the coils of pipe, which are heated by the exhaust steam, into the boiler at every nearly the boiling point. This operation is repeated over and over again with no waste of water and no necessity for any new supply for the boilers.

Those who have tried the condenser have found a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent in fuel, a regular supply of pure distilled water for the boilders, and the oil and gases so excluded as to reduce materially the dangers of explosions. It can be applied to any kind of steam engine, and its economy is shown in the durability of the boilers, as well as the saving of fuel. In the regularity and safety of the supply of water to the boiler, it is far ahead of all other mechanical contrivances; the condensing pipes avoid the usual vibration by their shortness, while their mode of connection obviates contraction and expansion. This condenser economises room on shipboard: the steam being brought into immediate contact with a double surface, these surfaces passed, by the use of 1,700 tubes, the greatest amount of condensing surface within the smallest space. This is an important consideration in river navigation, and when we think that the use of the condensers does away with the cumbrous "Bootor" now used to supply boilers with water, we will have some idea of its vast importance. Some time since many of the licensed engineers engaged in steamboat navigation on the Mississippi and its tributaries, asked Congress to make an appropriation to test Mr. Miller's improvement; and in their memorial they set forth that one of the greatest difficulties they had to contend with, was the impure water they were compelled to use for generating steam, and this difficulty it appears can be wholly remedied by using the surface condenser, by which the impure water is used on the outside of the tubes for condensing and carrying off the heat; the steam being condensed inside the tubes forms pure distilled water, which is returned again as feed to the boilers, thereby keeping up a regular supply of pure water in them, and preventing scale incrustation, corrosion, or deposit of any kind, which will preserve the strength and durability of the boilers, and lessen the chances of explosion.

We trust we have explained the great value of this apparatus, though we cannot, without diagrams, show the mechenical workings. In about two or three weeks the condenser, now constructing under the charge of Mr. R. J. Middleton, of the Washington navy yard, en experienced machinist, will be placed on board the steamer Kentucky, when a trial trip will be made, to enable those who are interested to test its practical operations. If at the same time that the Nashville Railroad is opened to our city, this Miller's Surface Condenser shall prove as successful to river navigation, as is most exquisitely anticipated, there will be two matters for great public rejoicings. Attention has been mainly directed by inventive skill to the most efficient ways of using and generating steam, while comparatively but little study has been bestowed on the economy of fuel and the cheapening of the cost of producing steam. When we shall have established a saving of 25 per cent. in the generating process and the same saving in the durability of boilers, it will work a revolution in the steamboat trade, and as year after year travel is attracted from our rivers to newly opened railroads, the great bulk of capital must in future be directed to the conveyance of freight, and any economic improvement cheapening the cost of transportation will exert a most beneficial influence on our steamboat interests. In Miller's Condenser we have a cheap and effective invention: it has been thoroughly tested in salt water, and universally indorsed by the best engineers in the country. The same principle which keeps the salt from encrusting the boilers, must prevent the admission of mud and other impurities to scale or corrode them. We therefore look with every confidence to a complete triumph when it shall be tested on board the steamboat Kentucky.

☞ Elections take place to-morrow in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota, and the Legislatures to be chosen in the letter three States will have the election of United States Senators to succeed Messrs. Pugh, Harlan, and Shields. A Congressmen, vice Spink deceased, will be elected in the Fourteenth District of Ohio, besides a Governor, State officers, and Legislature. In Pennsylvania a State Auditor and Surveyor and a Legislature are to be chosen. Indiana elects county officers merely. Iowa elects State officers and Legislature, and Minnesota does the same, and, in addition, two members of Congress. It looks as if Democracy were destined to defeats in all the general elections, but there is no knowing how far its cohesive power may bring together its apparently scattered and dismited parts.

CHANCERY SALE.

Valuable Real Estate and Improvements in the City of Memphis.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery court at Memphis, rendered May term, 1859, in the case of John J. Murray vs William Culver and Jesse Bell's Heirs, I will on Thursday, October 20, 1859, in front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, three valuable lots in the city of Memphis, fronting on Second street, and the improvements thereon, consisting of a large two-story brick dwelling house, machinery, mills, &c., situated thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—The whole of said Real Estate and improvements will be sold on a credit of one and three months, in equal installments, purchaser to execute notes with approved security, with a lien retained to the premises in payment of purchase money.

JOHN G. ANNIER,
Clerk and Master.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The sale of said Culver's property in the city of Cincinnati, will take place on the 3d day of November next.

The creditors are requested to attend said sale.

oct10 d2w

LOUISVILLE GYMNASIUM,

IN Concert Hall, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, open daily from 7 till 9, and from 1 till 10 o'clock, P. M. For membership tickets and all information, apply to the directors.

E. FULTON, Sec'y.
J. H. BOOT,
J. C. VAN PELT,
GEO. L. YATES,
O. F. BARGER,
E. FULTON, Directors.

G. M. WHEAT, Pres't.
H. G. COWLING, V. Pres't.

o10 d1m*

NURSERY AGENCY.

J. H. BONBURANT, Sixth street, between Main and Market, is now prepared, with a large and well assorted stock, viz: HEMSLEY, HITE, HOBBS & WALKER, BARRY & SHERR, and W. C. BROOKS'

Offer for sale a large assortment of Fruit Trees, etc., comprising all of the most approved varieties now in cultivation, and suited to the Southern and Western trade. None but healthy and correctly named trees and plants shall be sent out. Trees packed in the best manner, for which moderate charges will be made. Autumn is the most favourable time for transplanting. In planting an orchard of 2 acres, or more, the following will be found the most profitable list of marked to:

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☞ The workmen in Col. Colt's pistol factory, in Hartford, to the number of about 300, were not at work on the 30th ult. in consequence of a strike of the contractors by whom they had been employed. The contractors, it seems, have been notified by Col Colt that he would make a change in the rates of compensation paid them after the 1st inst.; consequently they struck. We believe they have heretofore been paid very liberal wages. The amount of the proposed reduction is stated at 30 per cent.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.

Family Drug and Prescription Store,

MOZART HALL,

CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.

S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE at much lower price. Also, HEAD BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates.

J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,

Near the corner of Third and Main.

BRUCE PETER. JAMES BUCHANAN.

PETER & BUCHANAN,

DEALERS IN

Garden & Grass Seeds

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. aug25 d6m3m

MERRIMAN'S

NEW

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPOT.

More New Patterns in Paris.

Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,

Received this Day,

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1859.

NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING.

Fourth street.

o10

SUNDRIES—

75 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
100 bbls refined Sugar;
25 crates Crockery;
25 bbls Cider Vinegar;
400 lbs Sal Soda;
25 lbs Table Salt, in small sacks;
50 dozen Washboards;
25 do Buckets;
50 pools Tubs;
20 bales Cotton Yarn, assorted sizes;
10 bags Carpet Chain;
50 bags Candle Wick;
50 bags Wrapping Twine;
50 bales Batting;
100 coils Cotton Rope;
50 coils Grass do;
25 coils Hemp do;
In store and for sale by

MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.,

o10 No. 28 Fifth street.

ADDITIONAL RECEIPTS.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, AND LINEN

GOODS.

HITE & SMALL,

199 Main Street, 199

Three Doors West of the Bank of Louisville,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE take great pleasure in the attention of the ladies and the public generally to the many new and important additions recently made to our hitherto large and surpassing stock of Carpets, Curtains, and general House Furnishing quarterly

John Crossley & Son's and English Brussels;
Do Tapestry do, all of the latest patterns;
Henry Brinton & Son's do;
Do Hendman & Dean do;
Ex-Manhole and Medallion Velvets;
Royal Wilton, and low priced Velvets;
English and American Two and three-plys;
All grades of three ply and Ingrain Carpets;
6, 4, 10, 12, and 16-4 wooden Dingest;
10, 12, and 16-4 Crumb Cloths;

OIL CLOTHS,

From 2 to 24 feet wide, cut to suit purchasers;
Domestic and family Blankets, all sizes and qualities;
very superior assorted;
Satin Delaines and Lenon Damasks;
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Drapery Tassels;
Gimps, &c., Hollands, Shades, &c.;
Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, and Doylees;
White and Fancy Marseilles, &c.;

All of which are offered at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself.

HITE & SMALL, 199 Main street,
Three doors west of the Bank of Louisville.

o10

EXHIBITION HALL

OF THE

KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

FOR ALE.

BY order of the Board of Directors, the undersigned offers the Exhibition Hall, corner of Fourth and Broadway, for sale.

Apply to Wm. Kaye, President, corner of Second and Walnut streets, Kaye, Walker & Co., Agents, at the Library Hall, on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

sep29 d&wtf

The Test of Twelve Years' Experience

Has proved the superior quality of

HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO.'S

Genuine Cod Liver Oil,

It is pronounced by Physicians the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, &c. ever discovered.

Caution.—The value of this remedy depends upon its purity, and in order to secure our own users a pure article, one of our firm went to Newfoundland to superintend the manufacture of our oil, and we WARRANT it to be such that the label has the eagle and motto, and the signature over the cork of each bottle, as there is a great deal of cheap, inferior oil palmed off for genuine, to the great injury of patients.

Sold by HEGEMAN, Clark, & Co.'s, and take no other, as many have been cured with the genuine who have used others without any benefit.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY—PAINT, GREASE-spots, &c., are removed instantly; gloves, silk, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE, only 25 cents per bottle.

HEGEMAN & CO., Druggist,

o10 d6&wtf 161, 3-9, 211, and 756 Broadway, N. Y.

RIO COFFEE—500 bags prime to fine Rio in store and for sale low by

TYLER & MARTIN.

BRANDY—28's cask imported direct from France by the subscriber, for sale by the bottle as low as the same quality can be purchased for in New York.

TYLER & MARTIN.

o10

THE WATCH QUESTION.

AMERICAN vs. FOREIGN WATCHES.

A CARD.

THE ONLY ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY PROOF OF A GOOD WATCH IS, THAT IT TELLS CORRECTLY, AND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, THE TRUE TIME OF DAY. All other tests are illusory. The Watch will not perform equally and with accuracy, It is in no purpose whatever that it is elaborately finished, that curious shapes and patented devices are adopted, that novel escapements and ingenious contrivances for compensation are introduced, if, the whole be covered by a famous name and by a massive and costly case. Hundreds of worthless Watches are beautifully finished, and some are exquisitely contrived to run badly and wear out quickly. A great deal of work is most often a great deal of trouble, and it cannot be admitted that no amount of mere polish will advantage any purchaser that is not otherwise unnecessarily fitted. It is SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and such mathematical correctness in the size and shape of every part as the application of machinery to the manufacture of watches, that, with sufficient merit of finish, accomplishes the desired result.

The founders and managers of the American Watch Company of Waltham are determined to make TIME-KEEPERS whether they make money or not. They do not consider it a misnomer, but they feel that they can deserve the name. THIS IS THE MEANING OF THEIR WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT. Thoroughly familiar, by practical experience, with the evils inherent in foreign Watches—evils which all watch dealers will bear them out in saying, need not nearly so much exist as they do—in keeping a large majority of foreign Watches—they aim, through the substitution of mechanical science, for the uncertain judgment of the eye and imperfect skill of the hand, to produce an article that shall not only look like a Watch, but shall be a Watch, adapting it well to the use of such a degree of finish as is sufficient, and which, through care, use, will not put it above the reach of any class in the community. AND THAT THEY HAVE DONE THIS, AND ARE DOING IT, they confidently appeal to the thousands who are daily carrying the Watches manufactured by Waltham Watches, to say. In every system, even the best, there will be imperfection, and instances of failure doubtless occur in the Waltham manufacture, but in a system, like that of our Watches which are IDENTICAL rather than SIMILAR, the proportion of such must be reduced to a minimum.

Having achieved this decisive victory—a victory with a reason for it—the American Watch Company is far from being disposed to rest on its laurels. It has made a discrimination opposition it meets from many in the importing trade. The opposition was to have been expected, and the occasion of it will be apparent to any one who considers the extent of the importers' trade and its highly profitable character. The Company has no reason to be dissatisfied with the amount of patronage it receives, since it is obliged, by the multiplication of orders, largely to increase its force, and to work by night as well as day; but it is not content that any portion of the community should be misled as to the real merit of its Watches. Unfortunately the case is no article in common use which people generally so little understand as a Watch, and a man's choice is the only reliance for judgment. So long, therefore, as imported Watches yield a rich profit to the importer, the Company expects a good deal of decrying and disparagement, while shaking of the head, and faint praise.

The Company is confident in its ability to say, however, that there are hundreds in the trade whose supreme interest is not le importation, or in an old stock on hand, who have no national antipathies to an American Watch; who, indeed, from patriotic motives, would rather distribute them even if they were not *twice as good* and *twice as cheap*, as any other—with whom Waltham Watches may be found. The Company confidently maintains that its Watches will stand the conclusive test of time-keeping, and upon that ground it is content to rest its claims to the general patronage. The public will bear in mind that these Watches are made for reputation, and with the responsibility of perpetual guaranty constantly in view; for, however they may change hands, wherever and whenever they are found faulty, the Company is bound to make them good.

CAUTION.—As no Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a *certificate of genuineness*, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, H. E. ROBBINS, or by our predecessors, APPLETON TRACY, & CO.

☞ As these Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally throughout the Union, we do not solicit orders for single Watches. For the American Watch Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON.

General Agents, 182 Broadway, New York.

The following gentlemen, among many others, attest the superiority of these Watches as time keepers:

Dr. J. Marion sims,	Paul Morphy,
Gov. Hamlin,	N. P. Willis,
Cyrus W. Field,	J. H. Wardwell,
Adam D. Spies,	Rev. Dr. Camp,
William H. Carry,	Lisbia Phillips,
Gen. G. P. Morris,	James Crankshank,
Frank Leslie,	J. F. Cleveland,
Prof. Wm. A. Phelps,	Dr. Abel Stevens,
Hon. N. P. Banks,	Hon. S. S. Randall,
Jas. W. Simonton,	Hon. D. F. Tiemann,
Dr. James O. Noyes,	Abram S. Hewitt,
Rev. Jaaac Flavy,	Peter Cooper,
Hon. F. J. Otterson,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Hon. J. W. Bailey,	Hon. H. H. Van Dyck,
Prof. A. C. Roe,	Hon. Frank Tuthill.

o10 d2aw4w1m&sun

Situation Wanted.

BY a young man who has been steadily engaged for the past five years in a banking Exchange and Insurance office and is thoroughly acquainted with the Hardware and Jewelry business. Unexceptionable references given.

For particulars apply to Mr. Frederick Webber, at Messrs. Bispont & Co., or address box 836, Post Office.

o10 d3t*

Pure French Brandies.

20 QUARTER casks and 25 eighth casks Rochelle Brandies. A Superior, Otard, Dupuy, and United Proprietors Brandy, under Custom House seal, for sale low by

J. MONKS,

o10 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

AND

ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF

CARPETINGS,

Floor Oilcloths,

WINDOW SHADES,

CORNICES,

RUGS, MATS, &c.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

Save a large per centage in the Purchase of these Goods by Looking through our

FALL STOCK,

The Largest Imported this Season.

Country Merchants

Are particularly invited to give us a call. We will offer them

RARE INDUCEMENTS.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,

107 Fourth st.

sep24 d&wtf

For Sale

THE residence of the subscriber, situated at the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets. Possession given in about 30 days.

W. A. RICHARDSON.

o10 d2w&w1

WE will introduce this day, October 10th, 1859, the ZOLAVE HAT, smoking entirely new and to be had only at no. PRATHER & SMITH,

o10 d3t 635 Main street.

For Sale Cheap.

300 GALLON CYDER Casks and Barrels.

J. MONKS,

o10 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

AT THE

NEW MUSIC HOUSE,

471 Jefferson St.,

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

NEW & STANDARD MUSIC!

JUST FROM THE PRESS—

"Beautiful Dreamer," by Foster.
"Dare me little, Dare me Long."
"Dear Mother, I'm Coming Home," by Wallace.
"Lady, by Past popular author, Geo. Linley.
"Beauty Polka"—beautiful; a gem for Carrie.
"Rosalie the Prairie Flower," by Wm. S. Whipple.
"Llewellyn Polka Mazurka," by Reitz.

Standard Pieces.

"Le Rossignol," by Wollenhaupt.
"La Tarantelle," by Ravel.

Further Supplies.

"Darling Kate"—vignette; by Wm. S. Hays.
"Flower of Dumblane," by George Linley.
"I have something else to say," by George Linley.
"I Turn to Thee."

In addition to our usual assortment of Songs and pieces for the Guitar. All the good new Music of the day received as soon as published.

Instruments on hand, the best quality Violin and Guitar Strings, a fine variety of instruments, and a good stock of Musical Merchandise of every description.

☞ Call and examine my stock.

WM. McCARRELL,

No. 471 JEFFERSON STREET,

o10 d4&w Louisville, Ky.

RECEIVED

YANKEE NOTIONS for Novelties, Price Lists, &c.

F. MARDEN'S Bible House,

97 Third street,

Agent for French's Made n and Standard Drama.

o10

Wanted.

OWING to my continued bad health, I wish to exchange my well improved property situated at Lanesville, for a good farm on some creek within 200 or 300 miles. The improvements are 1 large two-story frame dwelling, and timber good. I will also pay some cash in the trade. Call on me at Mulchinock & Son, on Third street between Main and the river.

o10 d3t&wtp W. S. MULCHINOCK.

CLARET.—Ten hhds and 7 half casks of superior article, of our own importation, and for sale low by

o10 TYLER & MARTIN.

SHERRY—

30 hhds Baltimore extra;
20 do do do;
30 do Philadelphia;
30 half hhds Bastimore extra;
20 do do do;
150 kegs Baltimore extra;
20 do do do;

Just received per railroad and for sale by

o10 TYLER & MARTIN.

50 BBLS choice N. O. sugar house syrup for sale by

o10 TYLER & MARTIN.

By C. C. Spencer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPECIMEN COLLECTION OF MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY MORNINGS, Oct. 13th and 14th at 10 o'clock each day, will be sold at the new store House on Jefferson street, near the corner of Third, a very choice collection of handsome Oil Paintings, something entirely new from any of the large manufactories in the East.

Those artistic, together with our former large stocks, render it difficult for a selection of either, as any article will sell as low as any retail store in the city.

Mr. McLean has had the agency of a medicine that will prove perfect sheet film of the Cataract, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife.

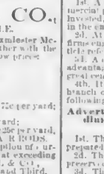
dim6w&sm

GEO. B. SLOAT & CO.'S

PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES!

Prices $50, $60, and $65.



THE two best and most successful Sewing Machines ever offered to the public are Sloat's Celebrated Lock Stitch and Improved Double Thread Machine. Its speed, simplicity, or adaptation to be put in motion by hand, is unequaled. In sewing, we challenge the world to produce anything to equal them. They contain all the most important improvements that have ever been invented and successfully applied to Sewing Machines, thus making them of more general utility and real practical worth, as applied to the purposes of Family Sewing, than anything ever yet produced.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

Every Machine warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Office and Sales Room, 59 Fourth street, under the National Hotel, Louisville Ky.

jan21 dood1f E. E. BLAKE, Agent.

Worms! Worms!

WORMS!

THE season is at hand when these scourges of Childhood Dr. J. JIN HELLS EGETINE will be found peculiarly efficacious. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and is as pleasant to take as sugar. Parents should give one dose of this medicine, the second or third day after the worms are found lastly, the children will be cured. It will in no way affect the system, as the worms are destroyed by the medicine, and expelled by the bowels. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops

MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1859, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE

Cincinnati Express at..... 6:45 A. M
St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Lawrenceburg Express at..... 11 A. M
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati Express at..... 10 P. M.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

LEAVE NEW ALBANY

Mitchell Accommodation at..... 6:30 A. M
Chicago and St. Louis Express at..... 11:35 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Night Express at..... 10:50 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Day Express at..... 6:05 P. M
Cincinnati & St. Louis Day Express at..... 6:25 P. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Night Express at..... 5:30 A. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at..... 6:30 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at..... 4:45 P. M.
Accommodation Train at..... 4:45 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville Express at..... 6:30 A. M.
Louisville Express at..... 6:00 A. M.
Nashville Accommodation at..... 2:15 P. M.

☞See first page for proceedings of the Common Council.

FATAL STABBING AFFAIR.—On Saturday night a bricklayer named Jack Bosley was stabbed by James White, on the corner of Market and Third streets. The wound was inflicted above the table. Bosley lingered in great agony till noon yesterday, when death ensued. The coroner held a post mortem examination on the body. It appears that White and Bosley with some of his friends had been at a sparring match, where some misunderstanding arose between them. Afterwards they met at the El Dorado and the quarrel was renewed. And lastly they came together at the corner of Market and Third streets where, it is said, the Bosley party assaulted White with brickbats, and it is alleged Bosley struck White on the head with some sharp instrument, inflicting a wound which bled profusely. Then Bosley was stabbed.

Officers Kirkpatrick arrested White, and officers Seay and Moore arrested Richard West, Henry Salz (Cooper), and ——, who were with Bosley and his friends.

Bosley is originally from Baltimore or Washington, where his brother and mother reside. He has resided here about a year and been rather dissipated in his habits.

INQUEST NO. 149—Held at Fecher's Hotel, over the body of John Boswell, aged 35 years. Verdict: Came to his death quarter before twelve o'clock A. M., of this day, from a wound in the abdomen, inflicted with a knife while engaged in a conflict with James White, between eleven and twelve o'clock of the previous night, on the northwest corner of Third and Market streets.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE.—The regular fall meeting opens today with two sweepstakes. The first is for all ages, a single three mile dash, entrance $200 forfeit $50, and $250 added by the Association if two or more start. A. Keene Richards enters for this his three-year colt Colossus, and his four-year mare Glycera, both sired by Sovereign, and damed by a sister to Pryor; R. A. Alexander enters his four-year filly Lavender, by Wagner and Alice Carneal; John Harper enters the five year mare Mollie Taylor by Cracker and a Mingo mare; and Thomas G. Moore enters the four-year filly Gazelle, sired by imported Albion, dam Della by imported Priam. This is fine stock, and the contest promises to be very exciting. The second sweepstake is for three year olds, two mile heats, $300 entrance, $100 forfeit, and $300 added by the Association if two or more start. In this Q. Ewing entered ch ters The aforesaid; John Harper, Esq., enters; James K. Duke a filly by imported Hedgeford dam by Glencoe; John Campbell a colt by Wagner, dam by Glencoe, grand dam by Bertrand; F. G. Morphy a colt by Star Davis, dam by Argentile, grand dam by Bertrand; W. S. Buford a filly by Lexington, dam by imported Margrave; John McClay, Austerlitz, by Yorkshire, dam Topaz by Glencoe, and Ismail Bozza, by Lexington, dam Magnolia by Glencoe. A. Keene Richards a colt by Albion, her dam Magnolia by Glencoe, and R. A. Alexander enters three fillies, Lindora by Lexington, dam Pleasure, Volga by Glencoe, dam Vandal's dam, and Taurist by Lexington, dam by Margrave.

We anticipate for the fall meeting a brilliant success, as there is a feeling among the lovers of the sport for the restoration of the olden turf. The association of gentlemen who have expended a large sum on Woodlawn is composed of those whose reputation will insure that it will never be desecrated, and that everything will be conducted fairly. The course is in tip-top condition, the rain of Saturday was all needed to lay the dust and render it firm under. The number of fine blooded horses which this meeting has attracted has never been equaled in our State, and we expect that fine time will be made. Both the trotting and running tracks are one mile long; measured four feet from the inside circumference of the course. On the racing track, the quarter mile home stretch is superior to anything we have ever seen, and from the paddle and stockholders' stand, the entire mile can be seen, exceptionally one hundred yards, which is hidden by a clump of trees, and it will always be a point of great interest to see the horses emerge from behind these. Kentucky, once celebrated for its love of racing, and always breeding the very finest stock, will on the Woodlawn course see the interest restored, as we think it will soon be regarded as the most elegant tract dedicated to the sport of the turf in our country.

☞The overland mail brings us the intelligence that Senator Broderick, of California, was killed in a duel by Chief Justice Terry, near San Francisco, on the 13th ult. The high state of party excitement in that State during the recent canvass had prepared us for some such result. Mr. Broderick went to California from New York some years ago, having previously represented that city one term in Congress. He was a self-made man, and though his associations in New York were of the lowest school of Democratic politics, his conduct in California has been irreproachable, and his energy has done much for his adopted State. He succeeded Governor Weller as United States Senator, and has been conspicuous for his boldness and independence. He was a firm supporter of Mr. Douglas and his creed, and his death deprives the Illinois Presidential aspirant of one of his most valuable partizans on the Pacific coast. Judge Terry is a Kentuckian, having been born in Clinton county. He has resided in California many years, and was brought into great prominence before the public eye for his vigorous resistance to the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, by which he was held in duress during its entire illegal sway. We have as yet no particulars of the immediate cause of the duel or of the meeting. It is to be regretted that the Democracy cannot reconcile their differences except by the last arbitration. The irreparable conflict between Lecompton and anti Lecompton is thinning its ranks by killed, wounded, and deserters.

ORNAMENTAL CONFECTIONERY.—The new show-window of our neighbors Pargey and Rechoefer is just now "the observed of all observers." Scarcely a moment passes that an admiring crowd may not be seen peering in at the immense Floral Temple, all wreathed in luscious decorations, at the quaint and Wine-Mill, with its poetical and pictorial windwheel, at the gay Circassian in romance, and other sweetnesses, and at the triumphs of confectionery in a score of different shapes which fill the ample window. Our neighbors have surely furnished the public with a very exquisite voucher of their taste and skill.

☞Michot & Brother have set up temporarily a town-clock in their establishment which strikes the hour and half-hour for the whole central region of the city. The instrument would be a treasure to some of our interior towns. Which speaks first?

☞The charge of manslaughter made by the New Orleans chief of police against Mr. Toledano for killing Dr. Graham has been withdrawn, the prosecution has been abandoned, and Mr. T. discharged.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Our readers will recollect that not long ago we published an elaborate account of the American Watch Company's Factory, at Waltham, Massachusetts, and predicted for its products a large and enduring success. This result has been accomplished beyond the most extravagant hopes of its managers, and their watches are now the trusty companions of thousands of that last class of the community with whom time is emphatically money. They have proved to be, what we then insisted they couldn't help being—the most uniformly reliable and substantial watch in the world, and we are informed that even the prejudices of foreign watch repairers, working in this country are gradually giving way to this irrefutable argument furnished by the steady and accurate performance of these time keepers. In many instances, to our certain knowledge, their accuracy is, and has been, almost unparalleled, rivaling that of the best Marine Chronometers, and in all cases so exact as to accomplish all the practical purposes of a pocket time piece. More than 17,000 persons in the United States are now wearing American watches, and the Company have yet heard more than a half a dozen complaints from all that number, and those arising from some accidental derangement or misusage of the works.

(19 d&wl *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*

INFLUENZA.—We hear of some of our friends complaining of this annoying disease, and some fears have been expressed that it might become epidemic. We can assure our friends that they need not fear it, if they will only provide themselves with a bottle of *Dr. John Hull's Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry*. A few doses in the outset of the disease will be found sufficient to arrest it. In all other affections of the throat and lungs they will find the Pectoral the surest, safest, and promptest remedy they can use. Those who have once fairly tested its virtues, never willingly permit themselves to be without a bottle of it in the house.—*Courier*.

oct10d&wlt.

☞Druggists had as well stop importing worm seed oil and its kindred abominations. Dr. John Bull has ordered things better for the little folks. He has succeeded in concentrating the most efficacious worm medicine into the form of pleasant candy drops, which the children eat with the utmost avidity, and which destroy the worms with unfailing certainty. He calls it his "*Vegetable Worm Destroyer*."—*Democrat*. d&wl

☞We invite attention to the public sale of Dr. J. S. Sexton's highly improved farm, stock, and implements. The sale is to take place on the 24th and 25th inst.

☞We call attention to Mr. Richardson's advertisement of the sale of his residence, situated on Third and Chestnut. It is one of the most desirable in the city.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river has been rising a little during the last two days. Last evening there were 4 feet 9 inches water in the canal. The weather has been very cold during the last two days, and fires have become necessary for comfort.

The James Montgomery is expected to arrive today, and will leave for New Orleans tomorrow evening.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday has the following:

The river here fell one inch in the 24 hours ending at dark last evening. There is 5½ feet full in the channel out to Cairo, and 7 feet between Cairo and Memphis.

The officers of the Hannibal report the Kentucky hard aground at Sheep Island. The Hannibal pulled at her, but did not succeed in getting her off.

The Illinois river is stationary, with 28 inches in the channel below Peoria. The Upper Mississippi is stationary, with 28 inches on the Lower Rapids, and four feet below Keokuk. The Missouri river is falling from Omaha down, with 2½ feet in the channel between Omaha and St. Joseph, and 5½ feet below St. Joseph.

The Scioto is the regular packet for Henderson today. She has good accommodations. Capt. Duncan is in command.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati.

The Scioto arrived at an early hour last evening. We are indebted to Messrs. Durell and Triplett, her clerks, for favors.

Again must we return our thanks to Mr. Phil. German for favors.

The new steamer R. E. Mills is here yet. She is advertised to leave this evening.

THEATER.—The Misses Gougenheim this evening commence the fourth and last week of their engagement, which has been one of the most successful ever performed in our city. In the standard comedies and musical burlesques they are equally at home, and they have been admirably supported by the stock company. We have seldom seen Bob Acres, in the Rivals, better played than it was by Mr. Ryan, and Mrs. Elmore gave to the glorious character of Mrs. Malaprop an unctuous rendition which could not be improved upon. Tonight a new drama from Mrs. Southworth's celebrated story of the Hidden Hand will be produced for the first time, Miss Joey performing Capitola, and Miss Augusta Mariahs Rocke, the deserted wife of Old Hurricane." The scripture of Nobody Else, introduces Ryan as Hans Morritz, and that capital actress, Mrs. Jonas, as Minnie. There are many strangers in town, attracted by the races, and we assure them that the sisters Gougenheim are eminently worthy of their patronage.

☞In Baltimore one day last week, a jury impaneled to try the case of the State against Schaffer, a criminal case of great importance, returned a sealed verdict of "guilty," which had been duly agreed upon the previous evening, as was shown by the signatures of all the members of the panel appended to it. The jury was, however, polled at the request of the prisoner's counsel, whereupon five of those who had found the traverser "guilty" over night, declared him "not guilty in the morning. The foreman stated that the verdict had been concluded upon without a dissenting voice, and the change of opinion is utterly inexplicable.

☞We are pleased to announce that the Grand Jury of Christian county met last week, and refused to find a true bill against Capt. James S. Jackson for the killing of W. W. Western. We anticipated this, for all the testimony before the Coroner was conclusive that Capt. Jackson acted in self defence, and that Western had persistingly sought his life for many months. While this action of his peers is an acquittal of Capt. Jackson in the eye of the law, we know that it feels most sensibly the terrible necessity which compelled him to take life, and all who are acquainted with him can sympathize in the position he has unfortunately occupied.

A CHECK FOR COUNTERFEITERS.—Steps have been taken towards the formation of a society of merchants and traders in Brooklyn, with the view to put a check upon the passing of counterfeit money. The plan of the organization is to impose a small annual fee upon the members of the association, thus creating a fund out of which a standing reward shall be offered for the arrest and conviction of any one engaged in the manufacture or passing of counterfeit money.

Parties are frequently arrested by the police for passing counterfeit bills on storekeepers, yet such is the delays attendant upon the prosecution of them that it is only at great loss of time and trouble in attending on the part of the complainant that they are convicted. The object of offering a reward is to remunerate the complainant for his time and trouble in attending court to prosecute them. A similar organization has been found to work well in Boston, where it has been in operation for some time.

A terrible row occurred between 12 o'clock and daylight yesterday morning on Fifth street, near the river. Frank Brannon and Jim Price were in a rowdy beastly state, and one of them cut in the shoulder though the wound is not dangerous. Officer Lang pursued with the pistol in hand, but the fugitive was arrested while the night was at its height, and by a liberal application of his mace soon restored quiet.

☞The delegation from Kentucky in attendance at the Protestant Episcopal General Convention, now in session at Richmond, Va., consists of Revs. Jas. Craik, Robert McMurdy, I. M. Whittle, and J. Morris, clerical deputies, and A. H. Churchill, Esq., lay delegate.

☞The race at Nashville on Friday, mile heats, was won by Boundtree's Bill Alexander by Epsilon, beating James Jackson's Herndon, Cheatham's Jennie Watkins, and Barne's Florence Guild. Time, 1.51¾—1.49½.

☞The Parodi Italian Opera Troupe will appear at Mozart Hall next Wednesday evening and give us Verdi's glorious production, Ernani, with a strong cast. We hope the lovers of music will arrange their business and private parties so as not to interfere with their attendance at the opera. The visitations of first class artists are like angels, few and far between, and we should always be prepared to give them a cordial welcome and ample amount of patronage. This troupe has been strengthened materially since it was here last, though even then it was a very excellent one.

☞The Masonic meeting held on Thursday night was numerously attended, and great harmony prevailed. A banquet was agreed upon to be given in honor of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, to come off on Tuesday of next week, the 18th inst. Grand Master Morris, Judge G. W. Johnson, Messrs. Sneerell, McGinnis, and Cahla were appointed a committee to carry out this determination. We are glad to see this hospitable spirit among the brethren of the "mystic tie," but we have become so accustomed to look at every thing in a business point of view, that we must call the attention of our citizens generally to the importance of endeavoring to secure the permanent convocations of the Grand Lodge in this place. Their annual session calls together large numbers of the craft from various parts of the State, who will all be certain to combine other business with their Masonic duties, and make the occasion one for laying in stocks of goods and purchasing general necessaries, which are not to be obtained in their home neighborhoods. In this point of view, and from the higher consideration, that Masonry is a charitable institution, and needs all its funds for the support of the widowed and the fatherless committed to its care, our citizens should, as a matter of pride and justice, contribute liberally to the expenses of the banquet, and not allow one cent of the large sum of the order to be touched for this purpose. We do not know that this suggestion will meet the approval of the banquet committee, but it is utilitarian, and if it is not acted upon, it is only a volunteer hint thrown out from the best of motives, and with a sincere desire to see the business metropolis of Kentucky the permanent head quarters of all societies and associations existing within the bounds of the Commonwealth.

☞Prof. Earey will deliver a free lecture at Masonic Temple on Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock, October 10th, on his peculiar system of horse training.

Dr. J. S. Saxton will also speak on the mental constitution of the horse, and the adaptation of the Earey system to his education for the service of man.

Wild horses will be tamed, and a class instructed, at the Mechanics' Institute, corner of Fourth and Broadway, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, at seven o'clock, October 11th and 12 h.

☞If balloonists are in search of scientific fact, why do they postpone their as anxious until late in the afternoon? La Mountain and Haddock were only five hours in the air, and yet were driven about three hundred miles due north, at the rate of a mile a minute. Had they kept on during the night, the next sunrise would have found them over the Arctic sea, where Kane suffered and Franklin perished. At night nothing can be seen, and without landmarks, it is impossible for sky voyagers to tell how fast they are travelling, and these adventurers landed at about 10 o'clock at night, in a dense forest, about half way to James' Bay, and their escape was almost a miracle. Had they traveled by daylight, they would have seen and avoided the danger.

☞Mr. Philip Judge, of the Louisville Hotel, has furnished us with New Orleans papers of Thursday.

☞The criminal term of the Jefferson Circuit Court commences this morning. We published on Saturday the names of the persons to be tried.

☞The Chicago Illustrated Weekly, owned by Chappell & Co., of St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss $7,000.

MARRIED,

On the 24th of September, by Rev. J. N. Taylor, Mr. J. N. STAGNER, of Lockhart, Texas, to Miss P. E. LESTER, of Montpelier, Ky.

Texas papers please copy.

PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
GREEN RIVER BRIDGE
AT
WEBSTER'S GALLERY,
475 Main street.
s12d1m

EXCELSIOR PHOTOGRAPHS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, and the
IVORYTYPE,
which is the type of all Types, take at the Gallery in the highest style of the Art. 7y dd

POLICE DOCKETING.—*Saturday, Oct. 8.*—Stephen Medler and Jas. Waters, disorderly conduct and fighting. Bail in $100 to answer.

Commonwealth by N. Cline vs Ann, slave of E. Brown, assault on Fanny Cline. Discharged on the charge of assault. Bond of her owner in $200 that she not hire her own time for six months.

Commonwealth by J. P. Frank vs. Henry Frank, peace warrant. Bail in $200 for six months.

Commonwealth by Conrad Treutwein, Lewis Herr, warrant for libel. The parties are German school teachers, and have been publishing each other in the Arzelger. Bail each in $300 to answer a misdemeanor.

☞The House of Bishops, in session at Richmond, Va., is composed as follows, the names being ranged in the order of consecration:

Bronwell, Ct.	Hawks, Mo.
Meade, Va.	Potter, Pa.
Hopkins, Vt.	Burgess, Me.
Smith, Ky.	Upfold, Ind.
McIlvaine, Ohio.	Green, Miss.
Otey, Tenn.	Rutledge, Fla.
Kemper, Wis.	Williams, (Asst.) Ct.
McIlvaine, Mich.	Whitehouse, Ill.
Polk, La.	Davis, S. C.
Delancey, W. N. Y.	Atkinson, N. C.
Whittingham, Md.	Kipp, Cal.
Elliott, Ga.	Scott, Oregon.
Lee, Del.	Lee, Iowa
Johns, (Asst.) Va.	Potter, (Prov.) N. Y.
Eastburn, Mass.	Clark, R. I.
Chase, N. H.	Bowman, Pa.
Cobb, Ala.	

The following are the Bishops elect, who will become entitled to seats in the Upper House on consecration:

Odenheimer, N. Y.	Bedell, (Asst.) Ohio.
Gregg, Texas.	Whipple, Minnesota.

JAIL DELIVERY.—The Eddyville (Ky.) jail was broken open on the night of the 24th ult, and five prisoners made good their escape. The names of the prisoners were Hiram Bird, Ben McDaniel, Isaac Skimmerhorn, and William and Benjamin Higgins. Bird was imprisoned for killing his brother, near Dover, McD. for larceny; Skimmerhorn for arson; and the two Higgins for stealing a wood boat.

☞Bishop Potter, of New York, has written a letter in which he declines acquiescing in the arrangement for the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, which proposes to leave the whole management of the affairs of the diocese in his hands. He says:

The position in which that bargain seeks to place me is unknown to the law of the Church, is indefinite, is full of perplexity, and must inevitably lead to collision and wrangling. Let the Church do simply what it right and it fitting for itself, when it reassembles. Let my brethren who in the diocese be the result of the free and impartial action of the authorities of the Church. If it be desired to restore Bishop Onderdonk to his jurisdiction, let it be done; and let me take the place of an assistant in the ordinary sense, the full powers and responsibilities of the episcopate remaining with the officers remaining in the hands of the restored bishop. Such an arrangement would be clear. No other restoration to jurisdiction can be.

Most faithfully yours,
HORATIO POTTER.

To the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Price vs Woolridge, clerk; lien; reversed.
Harker vs Harker, clerk; lien; affirmed.
Frye's ex'rs vs Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, Greenup; reversed.
Mayo's ex'rs vs Maxwell, Marion; affirmed.
Thurston vs Barnett, Hickman; reversed.
Reed vs Rhode, Kimbold; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Brumsal & Waring vs Murray et al, Green; continued.
Todd's adm'r vs Thompson's adm'r, Green.
Mills vs Brown et a., Taylor.
Flood & Price vs Cook & Dudley, Taylor.
Saunders et al vs Bank of Kentucky, Warren; were argued.

Opinions, reported expressly for the Louisville Journal by D. W. Lindsey, Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

MONDAY'S OPINIONS.

Moxley's adm'r vs Moxley, Exr. From Shelby circuit Court.

The amended petition in this case alleges in substance that, on the ——day of ——, the testator, in his lifetime, executed to plaintiff his bill single, whereby in consideration of the carpenter and undertaker of carpenter's work, and counsel for him with the testator on his farm, he would do a work of better for the penalty of that bill, and that he died in or could do his trade of carpenter. That the plaintiff did, soon after the execution of said bill, to wit: on the —— day of ——, 1851, quit his said trade and go to the farm of the testator in his lifetime and live with and work and assist said testator in his business from the —— day of ——, 1851, until the death of the testator in 1855. That plaintiff has expended his earnings, &c., as a carpenter, $1,200 per year, at which the testator and his representatives had notice. Yet said testator, in his lifetime, and his executor since with the full knowledge of the death of said testator, both or every period plaintiff was part of said sum of money," although often requested, &c., refused and neglected to pay. Wherefore having recruited the defendant's demurrer to this amended petition, he has brought this case here.

Judge Duvall delivered the opinion of the court.

1. A prepossession or offer imposes no obligation on the party making it unless it be accepted within the time, or, if no time is made, within a reasonable time; what is reasonable time must be determined by the nature of the case. The late decision of the Court of Appeals in Bullitt's adm'r vs Bullitt, 2 Metcalf's Reports, 478, is relied on to support the proposition within a reasonable time after it was made; nor are the cases so cited as to enable the court to infer that the acceptance was within a reasonable time. He are of opinion that the offer made on the —— day of ——, 1851, and that he, confiding in the promises of the testator, on the —— day of ——, 1851, quit his trade, &c. In case of this kind time becomes an essential element to be considered in determining the legal effect of the alleged acceptance. The demurrer to the pleadings should be sustained, the case dismissed, and leave given to the plaintiff to amend his petition if he desire to do so, and for a new trial and further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

FROM NOON SATURDAY TO 10 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

J Wallace, city
J Bennett, Texas
R Hood, city
B W Barnard, Greenup
S H Hunt, city
Mrs Rosman, Ky
J G Butler, Middlefield
T Taylor, Anderson, Ky
S S Hahn, N. New Haven
J Bell, Bowling, city
F T Wright
S Barker & L Thwaites
A A Welch, Park Ky
W Davis, Cumberland do
D Wilson, Bardstown
Mr Bagby, do
S W Wilson, Barren co
W Bybee & C, do
W F Evans, Tompkinsville
H Hamilton, Glasgow

J H Middleton
J Bell, Ky, N Y
J Dillon, Ky
A Winterstein, Lebanon
J M Price, Hodgenville
W Riddle, Kentucky
J Reed, Ky
G S Ferris, N Y
C Carter, Gettysburg
Dr Roger & I, Glasgow
H B Johns & city
J Gilbert, Cincinnati
S Barr, Tunkhannock
S M Winn, Barren co
W Hill, Barren co
D G Wilson, Barren co
John Matthews, Barren co
E P Davis, do
Peter Lantz, Tompkinsville
H Erbard, Ohio

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W E Glover, co
W Beaty, N O
T F Turner, Bolt
Mrs Lemey, Ky
J F Davis, B Green
J Harrigan, Texas
T Reynolds, city
O S Brown, co
E Borden, St Joseph, Mo
P Lacy, do
J McMasters, Burnsville
S L Cayson, Miss
H Sloan, Fairfield, Ky
R Wyatt, Marion do
W H Dugan, Brandenburg
D Wesley, Cherry point
T R Redford, Lewisport
J J Rodgers, Litchfield
Mr Lancash, England
Hon E Bolle, do
Mr Smith, Manchester
G T Smith, Bath
J H Orth, city
R Jones, Washington, D C
Col B Alexander, do U S A
T C Morris, city
W Gregory, city
J H Clark & mother, Cin
Mrs Clark, do
J A Blakely, Tenn
E Brashiel, do
W T Chisolm, Tenn
J Goodrich, do
S S Thomas, Elizabethtn
J M Kenon, Georgetown

D Seeley,
N Cleaver,
H B Lewis, Ky
A C Howe, Wis
E L Davis, Ill
L W Tomkins, Barren co
J Hodges, city
A Hodger, Marion
Rev Gardner, St Joseph, Mo
Mrs Healy, do
P D Fulcrome, Paladies
L White,
M B Posey, S Albany
R Bamford, Indiana
W Hall, Liverpool
J Bell, Cin
W Jetter, Carlisle
W Lucas, B Green
R Roberts, Smithfield, Ky

NATIONAL HOTEL.

S B Keller, N Y
J Cashier
C McAlphone, city
J Horsall, city
W H Hendrick, Butler co
T Smith, Meade co
Mr McManus
G W Hite, city
A W Bell, Paducah
J Bruce, Bedford
I B O'Bannon
W Robinson, city
J S Morrison, Bedford

J E Vanshaw, Canton
T S Haggney, St Louis
W F Hilliard, Ky
E Ellis, Lincoln co
J Hendrick, Butler co
J Hinkle, do
A Miller, Ihill
H Corr, Memphis
C H Boone, Owensboro
J L Hall, Bedford
W Crook
C Ashton

LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

Mrs C A Wilson, city
J Johnston
W H Gano, Mo
E Hall, Ky
Miss G Young, Milwaukie
Mrs Hutter, Vicksburg
W M Carson,
S Cates,
Mr Butler and l, Pulaski, Ten
Miss R Walker, do
Mrs H Carter, do
Miss S McCallen, do
Col Perry, Texas
G F Heard, do
W Boyle and l,
J Morrison, Pittsburg
J C Melchior, Miss
C M Morris, Jeffersonville
T J Smith, Ohio
Mrs K Thompson, Phila
T Wheeler, city
G M Chase & l, Bloomington
S L Mitchell, Ind
S G Wilson, Ohio
A Mitchell, Crestline, Mo
Miss McGavock, Nashville
C E Dozie, & fam, Ga
Mrs Hunt, Springfield
H White, Ky
W Hall, Ky
W L Irwin, Toledo, O
J Wilson, do
W Lockard, Henderson
E Sinder, Owensboro
J F Turner, city
G H Bostnic, Lawrenceburg
C H Paul, city
S S Lilton, Paris
S D Carey, Cin

H S Mitchell, Scioto
B Patrick, N Y
E T Seawden,
Mrs Cooper, Milwaukie
Mrs H J Holter, Vicksburg
T Hermany, city
A D McFadden, Feliciana
J Haden, Sydney
C Walker and l, Pulaski
T M Joner and l, do
W H McCallan, do
M P Berry, Texas
H P Berry, Texas
J H Williams, do
Mr Alexander,
A Baker, Ark
P H Tapp, Memphis
H Rawson, Ark
J Bowry and l, Pa
E J Hampton, Phila
S Merchant, Cleveland
Miss M Gibbin,
Mrs Gibbin, Chicago
W G Gen, Ky
Dr Lindsey & l, Nashville
Mrs Sawyer, Mass
H M Woodruff, Cincinnati
H Cowell, do
Dr S B Overton, Ky
W Wright, Ill
M B Fry, N Albany
J B Dunn, Indianapolis
J L Bonnell, Henderson
E Lowers, Va
Mrs Withers, Mobile, Ala
J S Newson, Owensboro
J Lee, Louisville
R Shindler, Paris
Mrs E B Corey, Tenn

GALT HOUSE.

WILSON & STAFFORD,
General State Agents, 457 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
To whom all orders must be addressed. They will furnish show cards, circulars, and bills at proprietors' rates.

Sold also by Carr & Talbot, 351 Main street; Thomas Schorch, 6th Fifth street; J. W. Easton, corner Seventh and Green streets; H. Dreiser, south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth; J. N. Jabine, corner Seventh and Chestnut streets; Theobald & Swigart, corner of Louisville and Preston; J. Johnson, Jeffersonville; scribner & Mathews, Jeffersonville; Carr, Lasbley, & Co., Cincinnati, and by all the other agents, can have the pills delivered to any part of the city, should they desire it, to purchase a bottle and be satisfied.

☞Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally, everywhere. 6y0 dlm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is an unfailing and a safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

☞These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions in the 3d page of pamphlet are strictly observed.

For full particulars, see a pamphlet, free of the agent.

N. B. $1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle, containing over 80 pills, by return mail. J. MYERS,

General Agent, Rochester, New York.

Sold by Raymond & Tyler and W. Spencer, Jr. & Bro., Louisville, Ky.; Dr. T. R. Austin, New Albany, Indiana; and by all Druggists throughout the United States.

o27 dlyeodlm&wly

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your infants and relief and health to your infants. Lovely safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

apr27 d&wly

☞Buy all kinds of Summer Goods at ——'s, and sell them cheap, cheap, cheap, cheaper than any house in Louisville. Also, a variety of Trusses for single or double rupture, from the celebrated manufactories of Marsh & Co., Danforth, Daniels, and others. Great pains is taken to see that those instruments are properly fitted to the diseased parts.

RAYMOND & TYLER,
oc7 eod&ewow 74 Fourth street.

LANDS FOR SALE.—One hundred and thirty-five acres on the Nashville Railroad, eleven miles from Louisville. This tract is all in wood, finely timbered, and good soil. Also, adjoining tract of the same number of acres can be had also if desired.

Also, ninety-two acres fourteen miles from Louisville, on the same railroad, having about 70 acres cleared, and all land of first quality.

This land belongs to the heirs of Wm. S. Brooks. Persons wishing to purchase or examine the land will call on Walter Brooks, at Brooks Station, or Neil Brooks, living near the lands. d6

☞See advertisement of Sandford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

CHOICE DRY GOODS.—Guthrie & Brothers have opened one of the largest and best assortments of elegant goods of every description to be had in the West. They are now displaying the finest stock of velvet and cloth cloaks of the latest Parisian styles. In rich delaine robes, Irish poplins, French merinoes of every shade and figure, their purchases are ample and select. For the better class of choice dress goods ladies resident and visiting the city are invited to call upon this house and examine their stocks. In staple goods and domestics of any character, hosiery, cubroideries, linen goods, &c., their stock is complete and unusually heavy. The whole may be had at low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets. se17 dtf

TO THE BEREAVED AND IMPOSED CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY.—You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Drinks" that ever emanated from that pest of society, the Rum Fiend. Behold the ruin and misery in luxury, and trade of carpenter and undertaker of carpenter's work, and counsel for him with the testator on his farm, he would do a work of better for the penalty of that bill, and that he died or could do his trade of carpenter. That the plaintiff did, soon after the execution of said bill, to wit: on the —— day of ——, 1851, quit his said trade and go to the farm of the testator in his lifetime and live with and work and assist said testator in his business from the —— day of ——, 1851, until the death of the testator in 1855. That plaintiff has expended his earnings, &c., as a carpenter, $1,200 per year, at which the testator and his representatives had notice. Yet said testator, in his lifetime, and his executor since with the full knowledge of the death of said testator, both or every period plaintiff was part of said sum of money," although often requested, &c., refused and neglected to pay. Wherefore having recruited the defendant's demurrer to this amended petition, he has brought this case here.

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Mrs Rosman, Ky
J G Butler, Middlefield
T Taylor, Anderson, Ky
S S Hahn, N. New Haven
J Bell, Bowling, city
F T Wright
S Barker & L Thwaites
A A Welch, Park Ky
W Davis, Cumberland do
D Wilson, Bardstown
Mr Bagby, do
S W Wilson, Barren co
W Bybee & C, do
W F Evans, Tompkinsville
H Hamilton, Glasgow

J H Middleton
J Bell, Ky, N Y
J Dillon, Ky
A Winterstein, Lebanon
J M Price, Hodgenville
W Riddle, Kentucky
J Reed, Ky
G S Ferris, N Y
C Carter, Gettysburg
Dr Roger & I, Glasgow
H B Johns & city
J Gilbert, Cincinnati
S Barr, Tunkhannock
S M Winn, Barren co
W Hill, Barren co
D G Wilson, Barren co
John Matthews, Barren co
E P Davis, do
Peter Lantz, Tompkinsville
H Erbard, Ohio

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W E Glover, co
W Beaty, N O
T F Turner, Bolt
Mrs Lemey, Ky
J F Davis, B Green
J Harrigan, Texas
T Reynolds, city
O S Brown, co
E Borden, St Joseph, Mo
P Lacy, do
J McMasters, Burnsville
S L Cayson, Miss
H Sloan, Fairfield, Ky
R Wyatt, Marion do
W H Dugan, Brandenburg
D Wesley, Cherry point
T R Redford, Lewisport
J J Rodgers, Litchfield
Mr Lancash, England
Hon E Bolle, do
Mr Smith, Manchester
G T Smith, Bath
J H Orth, city
R Jones, Washington, D C
Col B Alexander, do U S A
T C Morris, city
W Gregory, city
J H Clark & mother, Cin
Mrs Clark, do
J A Blakely, Tenn
E Brashiel, do
W T Chisolm, Tenn
J Goodrich, do
S S Thomas, Elizabethtn
J M Kenon, Georgetown

D Seeley,
N Cleaver,
H B Lewis, Ky
A C Howe, Wis
E L Davis, Ill
L W Tomkins, Barren co
J Hodges, city
A Hodger, Marion
Rev Gardner, St Joseph, Mo
Mrs Healy, do
P D Fulcrome, Paladies
L White,
M B Posey, S Albany
R Bamford, Indiana
W Hall, Liverpool
J Bell, Cin
W Jetter, Carlisle
W Lucas, B Green
R Roberts, Smithfield, Ky

NATIONAL HOTEL.

S B Keller, N Y
J Cashier
C McAlphone, city
J Horsall, city
W H Hendrick, Butler co
T Smith, Meade co
Mr McManus
G W Hite, city
A W Bell, Paducah
J Bruce, Bedford
I B O'Bannon
W Robinson, city
J S Morrison, Bedford

J E Vanshaw, Canton
T S Haggney, St Louis
W F Hilliard, Ky
E Ellis, Lincoln co
J Hendrick, Butler co
J Hinkle, do
A Miller, Ihill
H Corr, Memphis
C H Boone, Owensboro
J L Hall, Bedford
W Crook
C Ashton

LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

Mrs C A Wilson, city
J Johnston
W H Gano, Mo
E

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—With a liberality worthy of high commendation, the board of directors of the Mechanics' Institute have resolved to indemnify Messrs. Vogt & Klink and Hoskins & Barnes for the loss of their goods stolen from the exhibition hall. This is the more creditable when it is borne in mind that by an express stipulation in the regulations governing exhibitors the Institute is exempted from losses of this kind.

This action of the board, we have reason to believe, will meet with the approval of the stockholders and the community. The Institute is, however, by able to bear so heavy a loss, and it behooves those of our citizens who have not heretofore given it their support to join it at once, and thus assist by their pecuniary and moral aid in upholding and placing it on a permanent basis.

The resolution adopted is as follow:

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute hereby agree to indemnify Messrs. Vogt & Klink and Hoskins & Barnes against any loss chased upon the actual cost of the articles sustained by them at the recent annual exhibition of the Institute.

PAWNING IN AFRICA.—The system of pawning is prevalent in Africa. In case of distress for currency, one or more members of the family is pawned for a certain sum, from 20,000 to 60,000 cowries, according to the age and ability of the person pawned to work. In time, as the interest for that sum or for losing the interest, if paid in cowries, at 200 cowries every fifth day, 400 every ninth, or 800 cowries at every twentieth day, for every sum of 20,000 cowries principal in loan. When the principal advanced is paid, the interest by labor or cowries ceases. During this time of pawn service, the person so pawned, though he may reside in the house of a pawnee, if a young person is not looked upon as the property of the lender of the money. In time of sickness, or if he commits any crime, he is sent over to his relatives, who are responsible for the money due, and who also must bear the consequence of the state of his health and of his bad conduct. This makes a great difference between a slave and a pawn. The system of pawn, as it is jewelled in this country, has proved heretical to thousands of families since slave wars broke out with unbounded fury.—*Huckanan's Western Africa.*

FRENCH LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—*Circular of the Minister of the Interior.*—The French Minister of the Interior has addressed to the Prefects the following circular:

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1859.

M. LE PREFET: By a recent act, which was required by a certain sentiment of conciliation, all the journals of Paris, and of the departments, have been relieved from the warnings with which they had been visited.

In giving this example of his good will towards the French press, the Emperor has once more proved that the moderation of his policy is equal to the force of his authority; his generous and high prerogative has effaced that which had become necessary to the interest of society.

All the journals at present in existence, and which had been affected by the application of article 32 of the decree of the 17th February, 1852, escape the consequence of the measures they had incurred, and find themselves in the face of this decree in the same position as if it were a new law.

It seems to me that it is necessary to refer to its principles, and to explain to you the spirit in which I conceive of its application, solar as the duties devolving on the Administration are concerned.

The decree of the 17th February, 1852, is not, as has too often been said, a law for the occasion, born of a social crisis, and which could not be suitable to ordinary times. Like all other political laws, this one is no doubt susceptible of ameliorations, but the vitality of which might appear from experience; but the principles upon which the decree of 1852 is founded are intimately connected with the reconstitution of authority in France and with the constitution of the unity of power upon the basis of universal suffrage.

The Emperor's Government is not afraid of the fair discussion of its acts; it is strong enough to fear no attack. Its basis is too wide, its policy is too national, its administration too pure for falsehood and calumny to take away anything of the moral power that if is protected by its incontestable force even against the abuses of liberty, there are considerations, independent of any fear, and derived solely from the public interest, that oblige it not to remove these legal weapons which, in a great country like France, and under a regime that is the most complete expression of the national will, are restrictions and not restrictions.

The right of displaying and publishing their opinions, which belongs to all Frenchmen, is a conquest of 1789, which cannot be taken away from a people so enlightened as that of France; but this right must not be confounded with the exercise of the liberty of the press by means of periodical journals.

Journals are collective agencies organized within the States, and they have under every regime been subjected to special regulations. The State has then its rights and its duties as to exceptional measures of precaution and surveillance for journals, and when it reserves to itself the power of readily repressing their excesses by administrative interposition, it does not restrict liberty of thought, but only employs a method of protecting the interests of society. The employment of this method of repression, which incontestably belongs to it, implies a spirit of great justice, moderation, and firmness.

I will add that in the matter of administrative jurisdiction over the Press, a due measure is especially necessary; and I can only refer to much upon this point. Because it is the will and the duty of Government not to let the principle of its authority be wrecked in its hands, it cannot therefore bring to bear upon liberty of discussion any restrictions except those which are enjoined by respect for the Constitution, and by the interests of order, public morality, and religion.

The Government will thus, far from imposing a service appropriation of its acts, always tolerate serious contradiction; it will allow the right of revision, and of unfolding it with protestation, opposition and calculating on evidence. The Government asks no better than to have its authority enlightened by discussion, but it will never permit society to be troubled by guilty incitements and hostile passions.

Finally, M. le Prefet, I rely upon your entire zeal to discharge this part of your functions. It is the cooperation which you will have to give me you will equally avoid, on the one hand, that weakness which would allow of license, and on the other hand that exaggeration by which liberty would be restricted. In this manner you will enter into the Emperor's views and merit his approbation. Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister of the Interior, Duke of PADUA.

A "REVIVAL" MEETING AT ARMAGH.—*Curious Scene.—Ten Thousand Persons Present.—Extraordinary Manifestations.*—The special correspondent of the London *Times* gives us a sketch of a "revival" meeting at Armagh. Cheap trains were run for the occasion from Belfast, but the correspondent did not mix anything peculiar in the appearance of the passengers. They had the usual holiday look, and there was little or no attempt made to give the affair a spiritual aspect. At one point of the journey a small party struck up a hymn, but this was all except quite what was expected. So far from all joining in, some persons in another compartment mocked and whistled, and expressed unmistakable contempt of the manifestations.

The pace came on steadily; so the opposition gave out two lines of a burlesque hymn, the words of which will not bear type, and sung it, without misgiving of course of any kind, in a numerous compartment of more boots and more whistling. So it proceeded, "at the" antiseptic"—a very unwieldy contrast—for some time. Finally, the train reached the city, and soon began to reveal the comparative leanness of all-ness was noticed. The veil, however, had been touched, and bursts of vocal fervor were heard unseasonably during the rest of the journey from different points along the line. The malcontents were satisfied by getting on again, and offered no further interruption.

The grassy meeting which was to be located "for all Ireland" was not attended by more than ten thousand persons, most of whom appeared to be long to the lower section of the middle classes. There was indeed a sloping surface for the crowd to field. At the foot of the slope and facing up the descent, a small platform was pitched, with a sheet of canvass spread on a pole behind it. In front of this primitive erection the people gathered in a circular mass. The services consisted of addresses or sermons, alternating with hymns. Nine or ten reverend gentlemen relieved each other in the work of the afternoon on this, the chief point of the meeting. The addresses that excited most attention were those of the Rev. and Rev. B. Noel, and the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Ballymena, the place where the movement is said to have first proceeded.

The platform was ascended to be the center of the day's proceedings; the best preachers spoke from it—men of education and training in their calling. The Irish audience was respectful, and apparently controlled by the regular ministers of the different church es. They appears it, and go with it; but there are extraneous influences at work which will exasted men, however pious, cannot go. Yet they must accept the co-operation of a host of ignorant fanatics, and of no inconsiderable number of those rangers whose zeal is half impostors, or else already ready to side wholly into it. Some of the clergy are beginning at last to see this, and are endeavoring, though far too timidly as a body, to check the horrible excesses that have lately sprung up amid this "revival."

The Armagh meeting might have opened their eyes as to the sort of men who will be the real leaders of this movement among the lowest class. I is "regretted" that on this great occasion the people could not be kept at the control of intelligence and piety combined. They broke into separate audiences, found more violent and more exciting preachers. They were at the same time five smaller circles in the field, besides the main body. And I can assert that the most successful preachers, tested by the amount of mental agony they produced in the listeners, were not the two ordained ministers.

This display of internal suffering is regarded as the proof of the "operation of the spirit," which is the supposed to triumph entirely till the patient is "carried down;" just short of this are those "deeply affected." It was in the circles round the wildest and most incoherent preachers that the most unmanner ease on the "deeply affected" were to be seen. Where "divine religion" was actually being made "a tragedy of words," there the most effect was produced. In one group I counted twenty poor wretches on their knees at the feet of an ill-looking, vulgar, and evidently ignorant man, who was each signing all the world to perdition with extreme energy.

At every sentence the prostrate creatures groaned and groveled in the earth, and shouted "Amen" and "Jesus," in constant repetition; another batch of sinners this time taken from "those now looking on") were sent to hell in the same manner, and with the same more groans and more ejaculations of "Amen," as if it had been a prayer for a blessing on them. Two images were continually repeated throughout this fanatic's address—he appeared to have no others—the fire of hell in every form, and the blood of Christ. On these he raved furiously till he was satisfied or exhausted, for he did not stop at last. I could not see that he had produced more effect at the close of his address than at the beginning.

I could not anywhere observe any intermediate state between those who remain quite unmoved and those whom such preaching drives to the very verge of madness—the verge I believe, in many cases, this fostered, seems to select a few victims, but leaves the great mass untouched. Of all that is said about an improved life, and "awakening," in this dark greater number, I do not believe one word. They look on and go out to see just this display of misery, as they would go to see any other sight, and are accessories before the fact to what is almost worse than murder—the extinction of reason in their fellow-man.

"In the probability of 'prostration' occurring consists the interest of a 'revival meeting.' I note in all the reports of them an expression or tone of disappointment if no such an event 'struck down.' Generally, the active agents in the various groups were singularly hard featured, many even evil-looking men. Our leaders in the last century of the great Puritan in many of the caricatures of the time of the Commonwealth; be was the slow ideal of that day exactly repeated. In every circle singing was a favorite and frequent exercise, and, as in the railway train, had to a degree that can not be described."

☞The London Magazine for October, 1775, contains the following notice:

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 29.

Last evening was married the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., President of the Continental Congress, to Miss Dorothy Quincy, Esq., of Boston.

The Paris Siecle, finding politics as a stand still, gives a very interesting astronomical letter, in preference to a dialogue. Its author, Victor Meunier, is a man of scientific reputation, has entered largely upon the subject. His theories are clever, and he has called into play the researches of one of the philosophers of the day. In the former he urges one family alone was made acquainted with what was going to happen, and prepared accordingly; now all the families on the earth are foretold of what is getting ready for them, and doubtless hardly every one will be building he ark.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

HARDINSON, Oct. 6, 1859.

The Louisville Annual Conference opened its second day's session at 9 o'clock this morning. The Bishop called the Conference to order, and the religious services were conducted by Rev. N. H. Lee.

After the reading of the minutes of yesterday, some time was spent in considering the case of Rev. James Morris, who at the last Conference was located without his consent. Mr. Morris gave the reasons why he thought the Conference should recede from its action in his case, but, upon taking the vote his reasons were not sustained. The case called forth from several preachers some good speeches.

A very animated yet pleasant debate sprung up in regard to a resolution passed at the last session of our Conference. Said resolution found such preacher to pay the amount of five per cent. on the salary received by him. The presiding elders and the agents for our various benevolent enterprises not having regular congregations, it was thought by many should be excused but the Conference refused, except in the case of Rev. N. H. Lee, Bible agent, and Rev. A. H. Redford, book agent.

A communication from Rev. John B. McFerrin, our general book agent at Nashville, and one from Rev. Thomas O. Summers, editor of the Southern Review, were read to the Conference and referred to the committee on book and periodicals.

Rev. J. Lindsey, annual secretary of the Southern publishing house, made an interesting speech, in which he gave a succinct account of the condition of the book establishment at Nashville.

The committee on Sunday schools presented a very interesting report, which was read and made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Bishop then resumed the examination of character.

The names of Thos. D. Lewis, W. G. Childers, W. W. Lambuth, L. P. Cresshaw, J. W. Tayler, and J. J. Talbott were called, and they having traveled four years and their characters having passed, they were elected to elder's orders.

The character of C. D. Donaldson being examined, was passed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Conference adjourned.

In my report I had simply give the doings of the Conference as briefly as I can. I would be glad to notice in detail some of the actions of the Conference but have not time. Let me just add, for the benefit of the many friends of Bishop Andrew, that his health is improving. B.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

Steam Machinery.—Among the recent improvements in steam machinery is a safety attachment to the governor of the steam engine, invented by John Jackman, Jr., of Newburyport, by which when the belt of the governor accidentally slips from the pulley,—an accident liable to happen in the best regulated—an accident liable to happen in the best regulated—an accident liable to happen in the best regulated